Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1661.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the owners, by inserting the above in their newspapers.

Jan 3.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company.

January 3d, 1798.

THE Stockholders are requested to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at the Company's office at 6 o'clock Friday evening.

Jan. 3. d3t

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, exported round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

Landing this day,

from on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogshea and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5904, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Coffas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for curious [illegible] tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale London Porter; red, Port and [illegible] suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.s.1J.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. §

LEFT

At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard street, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, supposed to be stolen—my person having lost the same, proving property and paying charges may have it again.

December 26. *eo3t.

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14. dr8thJ

Office of the Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN consequence of an application from a number of Proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requested on Wednesday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 26. dt3dJ

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mtothJ

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. eo7t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, So. Third-street. } *Administrator*

January 4. dtf

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzeenahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's paper, patent	
White chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Pins Thread no. 6 to [illegible] regularly assorted	White Edgings
[illegible] no 120 to 150, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. dtf

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §ct

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, President.

dt10th

Bank of the United States,

January 1st, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months,—Also an additional dividend of four dollars on each share, arising from surplus profits.

Which dividends will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. d6t

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillas Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasla Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in cases
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue clothcloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,

A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Some plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by

J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do. } Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th m10, 24 3tawtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*; where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15 §

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has experienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday—Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street. Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front street.

Tuesday—Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday—Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday—Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday—Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday—Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York, by the Franklin, from Greenock.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

STOCKS—This day at twelve o'clock.

Three per cent Cons. 49, 48, 7-8—Ditto Scrip. 50 1-2, 3-8.

Three per cent. Cons. for Dec. 19 1-8, 49.

The Paris journals to the 1st inst. inclusive, which we received yesterday, contain, amongst other intelligence of high importance, the articles of the definitive treaty of peace, concluded between the French republic and the Emperor, published in the Redacteur of the 27th ult. and which the editor of that paper states to be authentic, though they were not communicated to him officially. Important, however, as this treaty may be, the following decree and proclamation of the directory, relative to the hostilities to be carried on against this country, are perhaps more calculated at the present moment to excite the attention of Englishmen:

Decree of 5 Brumaire, Oct. 29, year VI.

"Art. 1. There shall be assembled, without delay, on the coasts of the ocean, an army, which shall be called the army of England.

"2. Citizen Gen. Buonaparte is appointed commander in chief of this army. It shall be provisionally commanded by citizen Desaix, general of division, who for this purpose shall instantly repair to Rennes.

"3. The minister at war is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed)

LAREVEILLIERRE LEPAUX, Pres."

Another decree—*Same date.*

"The executive directory, considering that the queen of Portugal, instead of sending a pure and simple ratification of the treaty of peace concluded with the executive directory, in the name of the French republic, on the 23d Thermidor, year V, within the two months allowed by that treaty, has put her principal strong places into the hands of the English army, decrees as follows:

"The treaty between the French republic and the queen of Portugal, concluded on the 23d Thermidor, year five, and not ratified on the part of her said majesty, is declared to be of no effect.

"The minister of foreign affairs is charged to notify to M. Araujo Dazevedo, minister plenipotentiary of the queen of Portugal, to quit the territory of the republic without delay.

(Signed)

LAREVELLIERRE LEPAUX, Pres."

On the 31st October, the Directory had a public sitting, for the purpose of receiving Generals Berthier and Monge, who were sent by Buonaparte to Paris with the treaty between France and the Emperor. Berthier held an Olive Branch in his hand.—They were both introduced by the minister for foreign affairs, who made a speech on the occasion, in which he said, "The army of Italy have given peace to the continent, in order to humble the pride of England.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, Nov. 2.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Sir Francis Molineaux, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the bar, and delivered a message from the house of Lords, importing, "that the king desired the attendance of that honorable house, to hear his majesty most gracious speech read in the house of peers."

Mr. Speaker and the members present attended accordingly.

The speaker, on his return, acquainted the house, that he had been in the house of peers, to hear his majesty's gracious speech read from the throne; a copy of which, to prevent mistake, he had procured. It was as follows:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is matter of great concern to me, that the earnest endeavours which I have continued to employ since I last met you in parliament to restore to my subjects the blessings of peace, on secure and honourable terms, have unhappily been rendered ineffectual.

"The declaration which I have caused to be published, and the other papers which I have directed to be laid before you, will, I am confident, abundantly prove to you, and to tha world, that every step has been taken on my part which could tend to accelerate the conclusion of peace; and that the long delay, and final rupture of the negociation, are solely to be ascribed to the evasive conduct, the unwarrantable pretensions, and the inordinate ambition of those with whom we have to contend, and above all, to their inveterate animosity against these kingdoms.

"I have the fullest reliance under the blessing of Providence, on the vigour and wisdom of your councils, and on the zeal, magnanimity, and courage of a great and free people, sensible that they are contending for their dearest interests, and determined to shew themselves worthy of the blessings which they are struggling to preserve.

"Compelled, as we are, by the most evident necessity, to persevere in the defence of all that is dear to us, till a more just and pacific spirit shall prevail on the part of the enemy, we have the satisfaction of knowing that we possess means and resources proportioned to the objects which are at stake.

"During the period of hostilities, and under the unavoidable pressures of accumulated burthens, our revenue has continued highly productive. Our national industry has been extended, and our commerce has surpassed its former limits.

"The public spirit of my people has been eminently displayed; my troops, of every description, have acquirnd fresh claims to the esteem and admiration of their country; and the repeated successes of my navy, over all our different enemies, have been recently crowned by the signal and decisive victory with which Providence has awarded the exertions of my fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Duncan.

"No event could be attended with more important and beneficial consequences, or form a more brilliant addition to the numerous and heroic exploits which, in the course of the present war, have raised to a pitch hitherto unequalled, the naval glory of the country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. The state of the War, joined to the happy consequences of our recent success, will, I trust, admit of some diminution of expence, consistently with the vigorous efforts which our situation indispensably requires. In considering what may be the best mode of defraying the heavy expence which will still be unavoidable, you will, I am persuaded, bear in mind that the present crisis presents every motive to animate you to the most effectual and spirited exertions: the true value of any temporary sacrifices which you may find necessary for this purpose, can only be estimated by comparing them with the importance of supporting effectually our public credit, and convincing the enemy that, while we retain the ardent desire for the conclusion of peace, on safe and honourable terms, we possess the means, as well as the determination, to support with vigour this arduous contest as long as it may be necessary, for maintaining the safety, honour and independence of these kingdoms.

"*My Lord and Gentlemen,*

"After the experience I have had of your loyalty and attachment to me, and of your anxious regard for the interests of my subjects, I have only to recommend to you a perseverance in the same principles and conduct.

"The events of every day must more and more impress you with a just sense of the blessings which we derive from our civil and religious establishments, and which have so long distinguished us among all the nations of Europe. These blessings can only be preserved by inculcating and enforcing a due reverence and obedience to the laws; by repressing, with promptitude, every attempt to disturb our internal tranquility, and by maintaining inviolate that happy constitution which we inherit from our ancestors, on which the security and happiness of every class of my subjects essentially depend,"

PROCLAMATION

Of the Executive Directory to the French People.

"5 Brumaire, October 26.

"Citizens,

"The proclamation of the 4th complementary day, year 5, was intended to prepare the French armies to march by the 15 Vendemiare.

"The defenders of their country have heard the voice of the directory: from every quarter they rejoined their respective armies; and the minister at war has, upon this point, given the most satisfactory accounts. In this generous ardor, in this eagerness to maintain the cause of liberty, we recognize the character of Frenchmen.

"Their warlike attitude has already removed the obstacle which the cabinet of St. James's has so long opposed to the conclusion of peace with the Emperor. At the view of your position, Austria returned to a sense of her true interests; and on the 26th Vendemaire (Oct. 17) the treaty, which had been suspended near six months was concluded at San Formio, near Udina, between general Buonaparte, plenipotentiary of the French republic, and four plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, king of Bohemia and Hungary. You will learn with pleasure, that several millions of men are again restored to their liberty, and that the French people are the benefactors of nations.

"This however, is not all. In order to adjust the peace with the empire, a congress is about to assemble. Citizens, every thing presages, that in a short time you will reap the fruits of so many sacrifices. The peace of the continent will soon be fixed on immoveable foundations.

"All that now remains to be done is to punish the perfidiousness of the cabiaet of London, which still infatuates certain courts, by making them the slaves of its maritime tyranny, and even deceives the English themselves, by extorting from them the means of prolonging upon the ocean the calamities of war, the effusion of human blood the destruction of commerce, and all the horrors which it purchases, and which it pays, but which must recoil upon itself. It is in London where the calamities of Europe are contrived, and there they must be terminated.

"Citizens, in these circumstances you see very nearly the term of the military exertions which the government is enabled to obtain by French efforts. But until that period shall arrive, beware of laying down the arms which render you so formidable to the enemies of your independence. Beware of listening to the perfidious suggestions of those who would annihilate the effect of your triumphs. They will repeat to you, that, peace being concluded, you ought to return without delay to your families. Yes, doubtless the directory has just signed in your behalf a glorious peace; but in order to enjoy these advantages, you must complete your work; you must secure the execution of the articles agreed upon between France and the Emperor; decide with promptitude upon those which are to be concluded with the Empire; in a word, crown your exploits by an invasion of that island into which your ancestors introduced slavery under William the conquerer, and, on the contrary, introduce the genius of liberty, which will land on its shores when the French disembark.

"Citizens, be assured that the government is desirous to accelerate the happy moment when in concert with the legislative body, it shall be enabled to reduce the armies to the peace establishment, reward the heroes who compose it, and after having celebrated their services by monuments and festivals worthy of their triumphs, diffuse through the whole country the truly republican spirit by which the armies have been constantly animated, by restoring to their families all those who shall be entitled to return thither.

"But you will judge for yourselves. The hour is not yet come. A few moments longer, and the French republic, triumphant, will enjoy the repose which it will procure for the world.

"The executive directory decrees, that the above proclamation shall be printed, sent up, sent to all the departments and armies; and that the decree annexed to that of the 4th complementary day, year V, shall be executed according to its form and tenor."

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Concluded between the French republic, and the Emperor, the king of Hungary and Bohemia.

[This treaty appeared in the Redacteur of the 27th Oct. On the following day, that Journal inserted a notice in these words—"We hasten to apprize our readers, that though we are perfectly sure of the exactness of the treaty with the Emperor, inserted in our number of yesterday, this paper was not communicated to us by the directory"—And this notice was sent round to all the other journals.]

His majesty the Emperor of the Romans, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, being desirous to consolidate a peace, the basis of which was laid in the preliminaries signed at the castle of Eckenwald near Leoben in Syria, on the 18th April, 1797 (the 19th Germinal, 5th year of the French republic, one and indivisible) have named for their plenipotentiaries, viz. his majesty the Emperor and king, the sieur D. Martius Martrily, and noble Neapolitan Patrician, marquis de Gallo, knight of the royal order of St. Janvier, gentleman of the bed-chamber to his majesty the king of the two Sicilies, and his ambassador extraordinary at the court of Vienna; the sieur Louis, count of the holy Roman Empire, de Cobenzel, and great cross of the royal order of St. Stephen, chamberlain, privy counsellor, of his said imperial and royal apostolical majesty, and his ambassador extraordinary to his imperial majesty of all the Russias; the sieur Maximillian, count de Meerveldt, knight of the teutonic order, and of the military order of Maria Theresa, chanberlain and major-general of the cavalry in the armies of his said majesty the Emperor and king: and the sieur Ignatius Baron de Degelman, minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss republic—And the French republic, Buonaparte, commander in chief of the French army in Italy.

The aforesaid plenipotentiaries, after an exchange of their respective powers, have agreed upon the following articles;

Art. 1. There shall be hereafter a solid, perpetual and inviolable peace between his Majesty the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, his heirs and successors, and the French Republic.

The contracting parties shall give the greatest attention to the maintaining between themselves and their respective dominions the most perfect harmony, without hereafter permitting on either side, any kind of hostilities to be committed, either by sea or land, for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever, and they shall carefully avoid for the future any thing which might prejudice the union happily established. There shall not be granted any succour or protection, either directly or indirectly, to those who shall attempt any thing injurious or prejudicial against either of the contracting parties.

2. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, the contracting parties shall take off all sequestrations imposed on the effects, rights and properties of individuals residing in the respective territories and countries that are united to them, and also of the public establishments situated therein; they bind themselves to pay all the debts they may have contracted for pecuniary advances made to them by the said individuals and public establishments, and to discharge or reimburse all the annuities settled to their advantage by each of the contracting parties. The present article is declared to extend to the Cisalpine Republic.

3. His majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, renounces for himself and his successors, in favour of the French Republic, all his rights and titles to the ci-devant Austrian Netherlands. The French Republic shall enter on the perpetual possession of these countries, in full right and sovereignty, and on all the territorial possessions dependent thereon.

4. All debts mortgaged before the war, on the land of the countries expressed in the preceeding articles, and which mortgages shall have been drawn up with the usual formalities shall be discharged by the French republic—The plenipotentiaries of his majesty the Emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, shall transmit a statement of them as soon as possible to the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, and previous to the exchange of the ratifications, to the end that at the time of this exchange, the Plenipotentiaries of both powers may come to an agreement upon all the explanitory and additional areicles of the present treaty, and sign them.

5. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, consents that the French republic shall possess in full sovereignty the ci-devant Venetian islands of the Levent, viz.—Corfou, Zante, Cephalonia, St. Maure, Cerigo, and other islands dependent thereon, together with Butrinto, Larta, Vouizza, and in general all the ci-devant Venetian establishments in Albania, which are situate lower down than the Gulph of Lodrina.

6. The French republic consents that his majesty the emperor and king shall possess in full sovereignty the countries hereafter mentioned, viz. Istria, Dalmatia, the ci-devant Venetian islands in the Adriatic, the mouths of the Cattaro, the city of Venice, the Venetian canals, and the countries that lie between the hereditary states of his majesty the emperor and King, the Adriatic sea, and a line to be drawn from the Tyrol along the Torrent before Gardola, stretching across the Lake Garda, as far as Lacisa; from thence a military line shall be drawn to Sangiacomo, holding out an equal advantage to both parties, which line shall be traced out by engineer officers appointed on either side, previous to the exchange of the ratifications of the pre ent treaty. The line of limitation shall then pass the Adige to Sangiacomo, running along the left bank of that river to the mouth of Canal-blanc, comprising in it that part of Porto Legnano that lies on the right side of the Adige, together with a district of three thousand toises. The line shall be continued along the left bank of the Canal-blanc, the left bank of the Tartaso, the left bank of the canal called the Polisella, to where it empties itself into the Po, and along the left bank of the great Po, as far as the sea.

7. His majesty, the emperor, king of Hungary and of Bohemia, renounces forever, in his own name, and in that of his successors, &c. in favour of the Cisalpine republic, all the rights and titles arising from those rights which his said majesty might pretend to over these countries before the war, and which countries at present constitute a part of the Cisalpine republic, which republic shall possess them in full right and sovereignty, together with all their territorial dependencies.

8. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia acknowledges the Cisalpine republic as an independent power. This republic comprises the ci-devant Austrian Lombardy, the Borgamesque, the Brissan, the Cremesque, the city and fortress of Mantua the Mantuan Peschiera, that part of the ci-devant Venetian states to the east and south of the Ligner described in the 6th article, as the frontier of the states of his majesty the emperor, in Italy; the Modenese, the the principality of Massa, and of Carrara, and the three Legations of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna.

9. In all countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, in virtue of the present treaty, sequestration imposed on the effects, rights, and property of individuals belonging to these countries shall be taken off, which individuals shall have been thus affected on account of the war that has subsisted between his imperial and royal majesty and the French republic, nor shall they on this account be molested in their persons or property. Such persons as may hereafter be desirous to withdraw from the said countries, shall be bound to make a declaration of such their intention three months before the publication of the treaty of definitive peace. There shall be granted them the term of three months to enable them to sell their effects either moveable or immoveable, and dispose of them in the manner they may judge most expedient.

10. The countries ceded, acquired, or exchanged, by virtue of the present treaty, shall leave the debts mortgaged on their territories, to be discharged by those, under whose dominion they may fall.

11. The navigation of such rivers and canals as mark the boundaries between the possessions of his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and those of the French republic, shall be free, without its being permitted to either of the powers to establish any toll or custom on them, or keep thereon any armed vessel, by which, however is not precluded any precaution which may be thought necessary for the protection and safety of the fortress of Porto-Legnano.

12. All sales or alienations of property, all engagements entered into, either by the cities, or by the government, or by the civil or administrative authorities of the ci-devant Venetian territories, for the maintenance of the German and French armies, up to the date of the signature of the present treaty, shall be confirmed and acknowledged as valid.

13. The territorial titles and archives of the different countries ceded or exchanged by the present treaty, shall, within two months from the date of the exchange of ratification, be put into the hands of the powers which shall have acquired the property of them. The plans and maps of the fortresses, towns, and countries, which the contracting powers acquire by the present treaty, shall be faithfully given up to them. The military papers and registers taken in the present war from the etat-major of the respective armies, shall be restored in the same manner.

14. The two contracting parties, equally animated with the desire of removing every ground that might interrupt the good understanding happily established between them, mutually bind themselves, in the most solemn manner, to contribute, to the utmost of their power, to the maintenance of internal tranquility in their respective states.

15. There shall immediately be concluded a treaty of commerce, founded upon an equitable basis, and such as shall secure to his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary, and the French republic, advantages equal to those which the most favored nations enjoy in their respective states. Meanwhile all communications and commercial relations shall be restored to the situation in which they stood before the war.

16. No inhabitant of all the countries occupied by the Austrian and French armies, shall be prosecuted or questioned, either in his person or property, on account of his political opinions or his conduct, civil, military or commercial, during the war that has taken place between the two powers.

17. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, shall not, agreeably to the principles of neutrality, admit into any of his ports during the course of the present war, more than 6 armed ships of war belonging to any of the belligerent powers.

18. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, binds himself to cede to the Duke of Modena, as an indemnification for the territory which that Prince and his heirs possessed in Italy, the Brisgaw; which he shall possess upon the same conditions as those in virtue of which they possessed the Modenese.

19. The landed and personal property not alienated, belonging to their royal highnesses the Archduke Charles and the Archduchess Christiana, which are situated in the countries ceded to the French republic, shall be restored, under the deduction of the expences of sale, within three years. The same shall be done relative to the landed and personal property of his royal highness the Archduke Ferdinand, in the territory of the Cisalpine republic.

20. There shall be held at Rastadt a Congress, solely composed of the plenipotentiaries of the Germanic empire and the French republic, for a pacification between these two powers. This Congress shall be opened a month after the signing of the present treaty.

22. The warlike contributions, deliveries, furnishings, and prestations of every kind, which have taken place in the respective states of the contracting powers, shall cease from the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged.

23. His majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the French republic, shall mutually preserve to each other the same ceremonial with regard to rank and other etiquettes which was constantly observed before the war. His said majesty and the Cisalpine republic shall observe with regard to each other the same ceremonial of etiquette which was in use between his majesty and the republic of Venice.

24. The present Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Batavian republic.

25. The present treaty shall be ratified by his majesty the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and by the French Republic, within 30 days from this day, or sooner if possible, and the instruments of ratification in due form shall be exchanged at Rastadt.

Done and Signed at Campo Formio, near Udina, the 17th October, '97, (26 Vendemaire, year 6 of the French Republic, one and indivisible.)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.
The Marquis de GALLO.
LOUIS, Count COBENTZEL.
The Count de MEFRVELDT.
The Baron de DEGELMAN.

The Executive Directory ratifies and signs the present Treaty of Peace with his Majesty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, negociated in the name of the French Republic by Citizen Buonaparte, General in Chief of the Army of Italy, invested with powers by the Executive Directory, and charged with instructions to that effect.

Done in the National Palace of the Directory, 5 Brumaire, Oct. 26, 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Mr WICKHAM.

Relative to this gentleman, the following interesting notes are inserted in the last Paris papers that have reached England.

Extract from the Register of the proceedings of the Executive Directory.

Paris, 29 Fructidor.

The Executive Directory, convinced that the mission of Mr. Wickham, to the Helvetic cantons, has no reference whatever to the respective interests of England and Switzerland, and that his sole object is to excite and encourage plots against the internal and external security of the French Republic, charge citizen Mingaud to invite and require the Government of the Canton of Berne, and also the other Helvetic cantons, if necessary, to give directions for Mr. Wickham's immediate departure from the territories of Switzerland.

(Signed)

REVEILLIERE LEPAUX, Pres.
LAGARDE, Sec. Gen.

Reply of the Canton of Berne.

The republic of Berne, always holding in the highest estimation the good intentions of the French republic, has taken into mature consideration the note transmitted to them by citizen Mingaud, in the name of the Executive Directory of the French republic.

They have to remark, that for nearly a century past British agents have uniformly resided in Switzerland, and that Mr. Wickham, whose departure from Switzerland is required by the Executive Directory being accredited to all the states of the Helvetic Confederacy as minister plenipotentiary, the republic of Berne cannot decide separately on a subject which so essentially involves the rights of others, and the neutrality of the Helvetic Body, as declared and recognised by all the powers now at war.

The government of Berne, always employed in maintaining harmony and good understanding with France and the other Belligerent powers, submits the above considerations to the wisdom and good sense of the Executive Directory, assuring the Directory at the same time, that the government of Berne, in concert with the Co-States, will lose no time in coming to a resolution suitable to the magnitude of the subject should the Executive Directory deem it expedient to address itself to this effect, to the laudable Helveic Body.

(Signed) MORLOT, Chancellor.

Berne, Oct. 11, 1797.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST

October 27.

The Diana, Pile, from Liverpool to Philadelphia, is put into Valentia in Ireland.

The brig Carolina of Philadelphia, Capt. Stevens, from Hambro' to Sunderland, is lost off the Dogger Bank—crew saved.

By this day's Mail.

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION.

HIS Majesty's most benevolent endeavours to restore to his People the blessings of secure and honorable Peace, again repeated without success, have again demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt the determined and persevering hostility of the Government of France, in whose unprovoked aggression the war originated, and by whose boundless and destructive ambition it is still prolonged. And while by the course of these transactions, continued proofs have been afforded to all his majesty's faithful subjects, of his anxious and unremitting solicitude for their welfare, they cannot, at the same time, have failed to recognize, in the uniform conduct of the enemy, the spirit by which the councils of France are still actuated, and the objects to which they are directed.

His Majesty could not but feel how much the means of Peace had been obstructed by the many additional difficulties which his enemies had so repeatedly thrown in the way of every negociation. Nevertheless, on the very first appearance of circumstances in some degree favorable to the interests of humanity, the same ardent desire for the ease and happiness of his subjects, induced his Majesty to renew his overtures for terminating the calamities of War—thus availing himself of every opening which could in any manner lead to secure an honorable peace and consulting equally the wishes of his own heart, and the principles by which his conduct has invariably been guided.

New objects were immediately interposed by those who still directed the councils of France, and who, amidst the general desire for peace which they could not at that time openly disclaim, still retained the power of frustrating the wishes of their own country, of counteracting his Majesty's benevolent intentions, and of obstructing that result which was so necessary for the happiness of both nations. Difficulties of Form were studiously created—modes of negociation were insisted upon, the most inconsistent with their own conduct in every other instance; the same spirit appeared in every other step which was taken by them—and while the most unwarranted insinuations were thrown out, and the most unfounded reproaches brought forward, the established customs and usages, which have long prevailed in Europe, were purposely departed from, even in the simplest acts which were to be done on their part for the renewal of the negociations.—All these things his Majesty determined to disregard; not as being insensible of their purport and tendency, nor unmindful of the importance of these points in the public intercourse of great and independent nations, but resolving to defeat the object of these artifices, and to suffer no subordinate or inferior consideration to impede, on his part, the discussion of the weighty and extensive interests on which the termination of the war must necessarily depend.

He directed his Minister to repair to France, furnished with the most ample powers, and instructed to communicate at once an explicit and detailed Proposal and Plan of Peace, reduced into the shape of a regular Treaty, just and moderate in its principles, embracing all the interests concerned, and extending to every subject connected with the restoration of public tranquility. The communication of this paper, delivered in the very first conference, was accompanied with such explanations as fully stated and detailed the utmost extent of his Majesty's views, and at the same time gave ample room for the examination of every disputed point, for mutual arrangement and concession, and for reciprocal facilities, arising out of the progress of fair discussion.

To this proceeding, open and liberal beyond example, the conduct of his majesty's enemies opposes the most striking contrast. From them no counter-project has ever yet been obtained—no statement of the extent or nature of the conditions on which they would conclude any peace with these kingdoms. Their pretensions have always been brought forward either as detached or as preliminary points, distinct from the main object of negociation, and accompanied, in every instance, with an express reserve of farther and unexplained demands.

The points which, in pursuance of this system, the plenipotentiaries of the enemy proposed for separate discussion in their first conferences with his majesty's minister, were at once frivolous and offensive—none of them productive of any solid advantages to France, but all calculated to raise new obstacles in the way of peace. And to the demands were soon added another, in its form unprecedented, and in its substance, extravagant, and such as could originate only in the most determined and inveterate hostility. The principle of mutual compensation, before expressly admitted by a common consent, as the just and equitable basis of negociation, was now disclaimed—every idea of moderation, every appearance of justice, was disregarded—and a concession was required from his majesty's plenipotentiary, as a preliminary and indispensable condition of negociation, which must at once have superseded all the objects, and precluded all the means of treating. France, after incorporating with her own dominions so large a proportion of her conquests, and affecting to have deprived herself by her own internal regulations, of the power of alienating these valuable additions of territory, did not scruple to demand from his majesty the absolute and unconditional surrender of all that the energy of his people and the valour of his fleets and armies, have conquered in the present war, either from France, or her allies.

She required that the power of Great-Britain should be confined within its former limits, at the very moment when her own dominion was extended to a degree almost unparalleled in history. She insisted, that, in proportion to the increase of danger, the means of resistance should be diminished; and that his majesty should give up, without compensation, and into the hands of his enemies, the necessary defences of his possessions, and the future safeguards of his empire. Nor was even this demand brought forward as constituting the terms of peace, but the price of negociation; as the condition on which alone his majesty was to be allowed to learn what further unexplained demands were still reserved, and to what greater sacrifices these unprecedented concessions of honour and safety were to lead.

Whatever were the impressions which such a proceeding created, they did not induce the King abruptly to preclude the means of negociation. In rejecting without a moment's hesitation, a demand, which could have been made for no other reason than because it was inadmissible, his majesty, from the fixed resolution to avail himself of every chance of bringing the negociation to a favourable issue, directed that an opening should still be left for treating on reasonable and equal grounds, such as might become the dignity of his crown, and the rank and station in Europe in which it has pleased Divine Providence to place the British nation.

This temperate and conciliatory conduct was strongly expressive of the benevolence of his majesty's intentions: and it appeared for some time to have prepared the way for that result which has been the uniform object of all his measures. Two months elapsed after his majesty had unequivocally and definitively refused to comply with the unreasonable and extravagant preliminary which had been demanded by his enemies. During all that time the negociation was continued open, the conferences were regularly held, and the demand thus explicitly rejected by one party was never once renewed by the other. It was not only abandoned; it was disclaimed; assurances were given in direct contradiction to it. Promises were continually repeated, that his majesty's explicit and detailed proposals should at length be answered by that which could alone evince a real disposition to negociate with sincerity, by the delivery of a counter-project of a nature tending to facilitate the conclusion of peace; and the long delays of the French government in executing these promises were excused and accounted for by an unequivocal declaration, that France was concerting with her allies for those sacrifices on their part, which might afford the means of proceeding in the negociation.—Week after week passed over in the repetition of these solemn engagements on the part of his majesty's enemies. His desire for peace induced him to wait for their completion, with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the object; nor was it much to expect, that his minister should at length be informed what was the extent and nature of the conditions on which his enemies were disposed to terminate the war.

It was in this stage of the business that, on the 11th of September, the appointment of new plenipotentiaries was announced on the part of France under a formal promise that their arrival should facilitate and expedite the work of peace.

To renew, in a shape still more offensive than before, the inadmissible demand so long before brought forward, and so long abandoned, was the first act of these messengers of peace. And such was now the undisguised impatience of the king's enemies to terminate all treaty, and to exclude all prospect of accommodation, that even the continuance of the king's plenipotentiary at the appointed place of negociation, was made by them to depend on his immediate compliance with a condition which his court had two months before, explicitly refused, and concerning which no further discussion had since occurred. His reply was such as the occasion required: and he immediately received a positive and written order to depart from France.

The subsequent conduct of his majesty's enemies has aggravated even this proceeding, and added fresh insult to this unexampled outrage.—The insurmountable obstacles which they threw in the way of peace were accompanied with an ostentatious profession of the most pacific dispositions. In cutting off the means of negociation, they still pretended to retain the strongest desire to negociate: in ordering the king's minister to quit their country they professed the hope of his immediate return to it; and in renewing their former inadmissible and rejected demand, they declared their confident expectation of a speedy and favorable answer. Yet before any answer could arrive, they published a declaration, announcing to their country, the departure of the king's minister, and attempting, as in every former instance, to ascribe to the conduct of Great-Britain the disappointment of the general wish for peace, and the renewal of all the calamities of war. The same attempt has been prolonged in subsequent communications, equally insidious and illusory, by which they have obviously intended to furnish the colour and empty pretence of a wish for peace, while they have still studiously and obstinately persisted in evading every step which could lead to the success of any negociation, have continued to insist on the same inadmissible and extravagant preliminary, and have uniformly withheld all explanation, either on the particulars of the proposals of peace so long since delivered by his majesty's ministers, or any other terms on which they were themselves ready to conclude: and this in the vain hope, that it could be possible by any artifice to disguise the truth of these transactions, or that any exercise of power, however despotic, could prevent such facts from being known, felt, and understood, even in France itself.

To France, to Europe, and the world, it must be manifest, that the French government (while they persist in their present sentiments) leave his majesty without an alternative, unless he were prepared to surrender and sacrifice to the undisguised ambition of his enemies, the honor of his crown, and the safety of his dominions. It must be manifest, that, instead of showing on their part any inclination to meet his majesty's pacific overtures on any moderate terms, they never brought themselves to state any terms (however exorbitant) on which they were ready to conclude peace. They have asked as a preliminary (and in the form the most arrogant and offensive) concessions which the comparative situation of the two countries would have rendered extravagant in any stage of negociation; which were directly contrary to their own repeated professions; and which nevertheless, they peremptorily required to be complied with in the very outset: reserving an unlimited power of afterwards accumulating from time to time, fresh demands, increasing in proportion to every new concession.

On the other hand, the terms proposed by his majesty have been stated in the most clear, open, and unequivocal manner. The discussion of all the points to which they relate, or of any others which the enemy might bring forward as the terms of peace, has been on his majesty's part, repeatedly called for, as often promised by the French plenipotentiaries, but to this day has never yet been obtained. The rupture of the negociation is not therefore to be ascribed to any pretensions (however inadmissible) urged *as the price of peace*; nor to any ultimate difference *on terms*, however exorbitant; but to the evident and fixed determination of the enemy to prolong the contest, and to pursue, at all hazards, their hostile designs against the prosperity and safety of these kingdoms.

While this determination continues to prevail his Majesty's earnest wishes and endeavours to restore peace to his subjects must be fruitless. But his sentiments remain unaltered. He looks with anxious expectation to the moment when the government of France may show a disposition and spirit in any degree corresponding to his own. And he renews, even now, and before all Europe the solemn declaration, that in spite of repeated provocations, and at the very moment when his claims had been strengthened and confined by that fresh success, which by the blessing of Providence, has recently attended his arms, he is yet ready (if the calamities of War can now be closed) to conclude peace on the same moderate and equitable principles and terms which he has before proposed: the rejection of such terms must now, more than ever, demonstrate the implacable animosity and insatiable ambition of those with whom he has to contend, and to them alone must the future consequences of the prolongation of the War be ascribed.

If such unhappily is the spirit by which they are still actuated, his majesty can neither hesitate as to the principles of his own conduct, nor doubt the sentiments and determination of his people. He will not be wanting to them, and he is confident they will not be wanting to themselves. He has an anxious, but a sacred and indispensable duty to fulfil: He will discharge it with resolution, constancy, and firmness. Deeply as he must regret the continuance of a War so destructive in its progress, and so burthensome even in its success, he knows the character of the brave people whose interest and honour are entrusted to him. These it is the first object of his life to maintain; and he is convinced, that neither the resources nor the spirit of his kingdoms will be found inadequate to this arduous contest, or unequal to the importance and value of the objects which are at stake. He trusts, that the favour of Providence by which they have always hitherto been supported against all their enemies, will be still extended to them; and that, under this protection, his faithful subjects, by a resolute and vigorous application of the means which they possess, will be enabled to vindicate the independence of their Country, and to resist with just indignation the assumed superiority of an enemy, against whom they have fought with the courage and success, and glory of their ancestors, and who aims at nothing less than to destroy at once whatever has contributed to the prosperity and greatness of the British Empire: All the channels of its industry and all the sources of its power; its security from abroad, its tranquility at home, and above all, that Constitution, on which alone depends the undisturbed enjoyment of its religion, laws, and liberties

Westminster, Oct. 25, 1797.

LONDON, November 7.

The Dutch Admiral Story is said to have been arrested at the Hague.

The French and Venetian fleets have sailed for Toulon. The Dutch admirals, on Saturday, accompanied by Earl Howe and Lord Duncan, attended at the Admiralty, and were introduced to Earl Spencer.

On Saturday at 1 o'clock, admiral De Winter in company with his vice-admiral, and M. Vandyk, a Dutch merchant paid a visit to the Bank of England, in order to view the different offices. Several of the Directors, who were apprized of their intention, were at the Bank for the purpose of attending them through the various departments. The multitude received them with unbounded plaudits wherever they went.

Rear Admiral Sir Horatio Nelson is so far recovered from the loss of his arm, that he will hoist his flag on board the first ship which is ready to receive him.

Three per cent. cons. 48 7-8.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *JANUARY 5.*

A letter from London received and published at Glasgow, Nov. 9, says,

"It is a current report here, that the French had refused to treat with the American Commissioners, unless they would, as a preliminary, annul their Treaty with England; and that the Commissioners having no such powers, had, in consequence, been ordered to quit Paris."

—

The Redacteur of the 19th, contains a long investigation of the nature of the dispute between the French republic and the United States. From America, negociated in 1794. From the decided language which it speaks on points that are immediately to become the subject of diplomatic investigation, in may be inferred that the Americans must make great concessions before they can appease the French government. The event of this dispute must be of serious importance to this country, because the concession demanded from the Americans must be a renunciation of the principles of the treaty of 1794, and in proportion as the demands of the French are admitted, the privileges of Great-Britain must be sacrificed. (London paper.)

—

General Kellerman is deprived of his command by an order of the Directory.

—

Barthelemy, with the other Exiles from France, arrived at Cayenne the 12th November last.

—

Extract of a letter from Havre-de-Grace,

"*dated Nov. 4. The decree proposed respecting the expulsion of the nobles is suspended; as it was like to produce great disturbances in Frances.*

"*All the emigrants and priests who had returned to France have been arrested, tried and put to death without mercy.*

"*Peace with the Emperor is it last concluded, and a festival has taken place all ever the Republic.*

"*An army of 200,000 men had been decreed to invade Great Britain. It will be called the army of England. General Buonaparte is appointed commander but it is said, he will not accept. France has at this moment 550,000 soldiers and 22,000 officers in activity The business of the West Indies goes on badly.*"

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY—JANUARY 4.

Mr. Gregg moved that the report on the petition of William Alexander, made at the last session, be referred to a committee of the whole. Ordered for Monday.

Mr. Venable presented a petition from Buckingham county, Virginia, praying for an extension of the post road: and Mr. A. Foster one from New Hampshire to the same effect.—Referred to the committee on the post-office and post-roads.

Mr. Sprigg said, that by a law of Congress passed in 1789, the regulation of pilots was left to individual states. Much inconvenience had arisen on this account from the clashing laws of different states, particularly from those of Virginia and Maryland, which caused considerable embarrassment in the Chesapeake and Potomak. To remove this evil, or at least to call the attention of the house to that subject, he proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency or inexpediency of making further provisions in the law for the regulation of pilots, and that they report by bill or otherwise."—Agreed.

Mr. Harper reported a bill prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, which was twice read and committed for Monday.

Mr Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a report on the petition of William Bell, at present imprisoned in this city for the non-payment of a custom-house bond. The committee report unfavorably to this case; they had some doubts as to the law passed in 1796, for the relief of persons confined for debt, whether it were intended to operate in favor of persons imprisoned at the suit of the United States. They accordingly addressed the attorney general upon the subject, who was of opinion it did. Some legal decisions having, the committee understood, been differently made, they thought it best, at present, not to recommend any explanatory law, but to decline affording any relief to the petitioner, and wait the issue of a determination of the supreme court; as, if that decision should be in favor of this class of debtors, there would be no occasion for the interference of the legislature; if not, an explanatory act might afterwards be passed.

After a few observations from Messrs. Livingston, Macon and Nicholas, the report was committed for Monday.

A message was received from the senate, communicating a bill for allowing compensation to the doorkeeper of the senate, and his assistant, for the last session of congress. The bill was twice read, and committed for to-morrow.

The bill for making certain partial appropriations for the service of the year 1798, was read the third time and passed. As was also,

The bill to amend the several acts for laying a duty on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Robert Symonds, who prayed for compensation for his service as a lieutenant and cornet during the war. The committee state, that they do not find his services registered at the war-office, and if they were, his claim would be barred. The house concurred in the report.

Mr. J. Williams called up for decision, the resolution which he laid upon the table the other day, proposing the appointment of a committee to consider whether the office of commissioner of the revenue might not now be dispensed with. The resolution was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Dawson moved the order of the day on the bill providing for the payment of the interest on a certificate due to General Kosciusko; which being agreed to, the house went into a committee of the whole on the subject, which, after reading the bill, rose and reported it. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. Harper called up for decision a resolution which he laid upon the table the day before yesterday, proposing the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to prohibit citizens of the United States from entering into the military or naval service of any foreign prince or state.—The resolution was carried 46 to 22, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. Harper moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from a further consideration of the letter from the secretary of state, inclosing a report of the director of the mint, suggesting the expediency of some alterations in its establishment, to render it less expensive to the public, and more accommodating to the depositors, in order that it might be referred to the committee of ways and means. As he supposed it was intended to appropriate a sum of money for the purpose of purchasing bullion, it was proper the business should go to that committee.

Mr. Nicholas wished, before any thing was done in the business, to know the issue of the bill at present pending relative to foreign coin. If it should be disagreed to, and the circulation of foreign coin were to be stopped, he supposed there would be no necessity for appropriating money for the purchase of bullion.

Mr. Harper thought that, notwithstanding the bill which the gentleman alluded to, was not yet decided upon, he saw no reasons why the course he proposed should not be taken, since the committee of ways and means could in the mean time be turning its attention to the subject, without reporting upon it, until the bill now in its passage, was decided upon.

Mr. Gallatin did not think it proper that this business should go to the committee of ways and means at present. The house ought first to decide whether they will make an appropriation for this object. If they so determined, the resolution would, of course, be referred to the committee of ways and means. It was proper also, that an enquiry should be made (which he understood it was the intention of a gentleman to bring forward) why the treasury department had not carried the former law into execution, which required all foreign coin, except Spanish dollars and parts thereof, which came into their hands, to be re-coined before it was re-issued.—Mr. G. said there would be the same propriety in sending a proposition for the rasing an army to the committee of ways and means, as there would be in sending the letter and report in question.

Mr. Harper knew the house must determine whether any appropriation should be made for the object in question, or not; but it was for the committee of ways and means to say how the business could best be done, and whether there was money enough in the treasury for the purpose, or whether a tax would be necessary to effect it. But if the subject were to be discussed, before any report was had from the committee of ways and means, it would be used as a strong argument against the measure, that there would be need of additional taxes to meet the appropriation.

Mr. J. Willams wished, before they took any step in this business, to know the fate of the bill now in the Senate with respect to foreign coin.

The motion was put and negatived without a division.

Mr. Havens submitted a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this house such information as it is in his power to give respecting the execution of the 3d section of the act to regulate foreign coin and for other purposes, passed Feb. 9, 1793, and which directs that foreign gold and silver coin, except Spanish dollars and parts therof, which shall be received in payment by the United States, after the coining of gold & silver coin shall begin at the mint of the United States, shall previous to its being re-issued into circulation, be coined anew; and if this part of the law has not been executed, to explain the causes which prevented its execution."

Some objections were made to this resolution; a motion was made by Mr. Kittera to amend it, by striking out all which follows "Feb. 9. 1793; but after a few desultory remarks upon this motion, it was superseded by one made by Mr. Gordon to postpone the question till-tomorrow, which was carried.

On motion of Mr. J. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Nova Scotia and Canadian Refugees, Mr. De it in the chair. The bill was read, and several amendments introduced into it; the principal of which were, one to reduce the age of persons entitled to land from 18 to 14 years at the time of their entering the territory of the United States; the other, to extend the allowance to female as well as male refugees, who were of that age at the time of their emigration. At length the committee rose, and asked leave to sit again, but leave was refused by the house, and the bill was re-committed, in order to make it conformable to the amendments.

Mr. Livingston reported a bill authorizing the payment of certain sums of money to the daughters of the late Count de Grasse, which was twice read, and committed for to-morrow. Adjourned.

"SCIPIO," No. III—is unavoidably postponed.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 5,

Will be presented the favorite COMEDY of

A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE.

To which will be added,

LA FORET NOIRE.

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & gentlemen's neck do.
} Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov 7.—tu3tf3w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an

Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine street.

December 13. 3aw3w

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third street—HAS FOR SALE,

A neat and general assortment of

Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Napt

and Drab Coatings. ALSO,

A variety of Gentlemens' fashionable fancy Waistcoating, silk Hosiery, &c.

December 6. *eod2w

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.

December 1. 3taw2w.

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

The Gentlemen who were requested

to obtain signatures in the several wards, &c. to the petition addressed to the Select and Common Councils, on the subject of watering the city from a grand Reservoir, will be pleased to have their interesting trust completed against next Wednesday afternoon; when messengers will wait on them for the purpose.

SAM. MAGAW, Chairman of a Meeting of Citizens.

January 2.

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE,

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

Ran away the 25th of December,

1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches.

Also, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. s&tutf

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January,

The House No. 107, Arch-street,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 83, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. cotf

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnished or unfurnished for a Gentleman, Lady and servant—two or three genteel Rooms and a Garret; situated South of Market Street—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29. *3t

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchasor can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossas
40 do. Eastas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.

71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for House Building;

Also a quantity of Stone & Bricks,

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reasonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and cash shall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subscriber, House-Carpenter, Lombard-street, No. 2.

John Crean.

December 19. d6t.

THE AMERICAN LADIES'

POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No. 17, south second-street—containing

AN elegant Frontispiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. also, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c.—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States. Custom-house fees, &c. stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other stationary goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern.

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American. Dec. 27—* 3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Higheros, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 110 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. eo1m *nov.* 15.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mss

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Select Subscription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets,

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subscribers to the above Balls, that the first will be on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1798.

A few names to the Select Subscription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 70, north Eighth street.

Terms of subscription—each subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admission for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls—The Balls to be held every other Tuesday.

The number of subscribers to be limited to forty.

Subscribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inst.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for those of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Assembly Room, or at his House No. 70 North Eight Street.

N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's second Practising Ball.

Dec. 26. dtadJ

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situations and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself
"Hold converse."

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum; and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life, (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines,
} In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash		20,000 dollars, 30,000, are	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid; and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

BY WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. 6t12t

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine
do. market do
} In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Perfonal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Ules; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or oh more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf